

An act to amend Section
relating to postsecondary edu-

LEGISLATIVE
AB 3739, as amended, re-
student safety

(1) Existing law requires
community college districts,
State University, the Board
College of the Law, and
California, under specified
appropriate officials at each
jurisdiction to compile
campus security, and to
request of any student

LEGISLATION AFFECTING HIGHER EDUCATION DURING THE SECOND YEAR OF THE 1991-92 SESSION



CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

Summary

In this three-part report, the Commission staff summarizes legislation affecting higher education that the California Legislature passed during the second year of the 1991-92 legislative session

- ♦ Part One of the report, on pp 1-4, describes highlights of the past legislative year
- ♦ Part Two on pp 5-14 describes bills signed into law by the Governor
- ♦ Part Three on pp 15-22 identifies bills vetoed by the Governor and quotes the Governor's veto messages regarding them

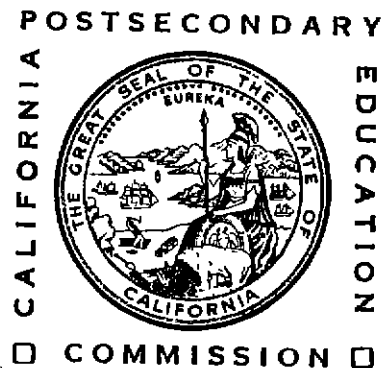
The Commission discussed this report on October 19, 1992, during the meeting of its Governmental Relations Committee

Additional copies of the report may be obtained from the Commission at 1303 J Street, Suite 500, Sacramento, California 95814-2938

LEGISLATION AFFECTING HIGHER EDUCATION DURING THE SECOND YEAR OF THE 1991-92 SESSION

*A Staff Report to the Governmental
Relations Committee of the California
Postsecondary Education Commission*

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION
1303 J Street • Fifth Floor • Sacramento, California 95814-2938





COMMISSION REPORT 92-28

PUBLISHED OCTOBER 1992

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Legislative Highlights

THE SECOND year of the 1991-92 legislative session will formally end on November 30, 1992. A detailed summary of the status of legislation affecting higher education that was considered this year is presented in Parts Two and Three of this report. The following legislation is of particular importance to higher education and the Commission

Student fee policy

“For the second consecutive year, the statutorily prescribed student fee policy for the University of California and the California State University was not followed.”

For the second consecutive year, the statutorily prescribed student fee policy for the University of California and the California State University was not followed. Existing policy provides that “in the event that state revenues and expenditures are substantially imbalanced due to factors unforeseen by the Governor and the Legislature the Trustees of the California State University, the Regents of the University of California, and the Board of Directors of the Hastings College of the Law may increase or decrease mandatory systemwide student fees by an amount not to exceed 10 percent of the amount of the fee fixed the prior year.”

Despite this existing policy, SB 1972 authorized the State University to increase student fees for the 1992-93 academic year by 40 percent (\$372), and it also requires that the fees be fixed at the same level for the next two years -- 1993-94 and 1994-95 -- with the base fee to be used in setting the 1995-96 student fee the amount charged in the 1991-92 academic year. Systemwide student fees for the University of California were increased by 24 percent (\$550) for the 1992-93 academic year, through action by the Board of Regents in January 1992.

SB 1972 also mandates that the University of California, the California State University, Hastings College of the Law, and the California Maritime Academy charge duplicate degree tuition to students enrolled in a course of study leading to a degree at the same or lower level than the degree already held by the student. The duplicate degree tuition will take effect in January 1993, and sunset effective August 31, 1996. The amount of the duplicate degree tuition will be set by each governing board at a level not less than the marginal cost per student to the General Fund and not more than nonresident tuition. This provision will only apply to the University of California if the Regents choose to adopt it.

Fees for community college students were raised to \$10 per unit per se-

mester from January 1, 1993, to January 1, 1995, through the provisions of SB 766 (Chapter 703, Statutes of 1992) For the Fall 1992 term, community college fees remain at \$6 per unit per semester up to a maximum of \$60 per semester Beginning in January 1, 1993, there will be no cap on the maximum fee that community college students must pay In addition, SB 766 requires each governing board of a community college district to charge a fee of \$50 per semester unit, or the quarter unit equivalent, to each student who previously has been awarded a baccalaureate or graduate degree from any public or private college or university Exemptions from the payment of this fee will be granted to students who are (1) dislocated workers, (2) displaced homemakers, (3) recipients of AFDC, SSI/SSP, or general assistance, and (4) nonresident students who pay nonresident tuition

**Student
financial
assistance**

“A new College Savings Bond Program has been established through the enactment of SB 1163 (Hart, Chapter 954, Statutes of 1992) The State Treasurer will administer this program, selling college savings bonds that give first priority for their purchase to California residents planning to use the tax-exempt income on college expenses ”

A new College Savings Bond Program has been established through the enactment of SB 1163 (Hart, Chapter 954, Statutes of 1992) The State Treasurer will administer this program, selling college savings bonds that give first priority for their purchase to California residents planning to use the tax-exempt income on college expenses A person who has owned college savings bonds for at least five years will be able to exclude the amount redeemed, up to a maximum amount of \$25,000, from any required calculations of income and net worth for the purpose of making state financial aid determinations for any public or private college or university in California

A related program, designed to provide expanded loan opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students (or their parents or guardian) to meet college costs, was vetoed by Governor Wilson SB 1477 (Johnston) would have provided loans, which would have originated from selected banks, lending institutions, or participating colleges and universities, at a minimum amount of \$2,000 to a maximum of \$10,000 annually This program was designed particularly to assist middle-income students

**Reduction
in reporting
requirements**

The Legislature and Governor made a concerted effort to reduce reporting requirements by State agencies as a means of reducing the operating expenses of State government This effort, contained particularly in AB 2824 (Speier, Chapter 710, Statutes of 1992), affects the Postsecondary Education Commission in two specific areas

- ♦ The Commission’s existing reporting responsibilities in the areas of (1) student transfer, as enacted in 1991 through SB 121 (Hart), (2) institutional accountability and performance reports, as enacted in 1991 through AB 1808 (Hayden), and (3) evaluating the Human Corps Program, as enacted in 1987 through Chapter 1245 (Vasconcellos), are

specified as reports to be prepared and submitted to the Legislature and Governor as mandated under current law

“Until January 1, 1995, no state agency (including the Postsecondary Education Commission) ‘shall be required to prepare or to submit any written report to the Legislature or the Governor’ unless the report meets one of four specified requirements ”

- ♦ Until January 1, 1995, no state agency (including the Postsecondary Education Commission) “shall be required to prepare or to submit any written report to the Legislature or the Governor” unless the report meets one of four specified requirements (Section 7550.5 of the Government Code, added through the passage of AB 2824). Some of the Commission’s existing mandated workload (such as an evaluation of the new Community College Associate of Arts, Teacher Assistant Program and the biennial update of the health sciences education plan) would be affected by this new provision of state law, and can be postponed or eliminated at the discretion of the Commission

Student safety

“Legislation was enacted to make information about crimes occurring on public college and university campuses immediately available to the public ”

Legislation was enacted to make information about crimes occurring on public college and university campuses immediately available to the public. AB 3739 (Nolan, Chapter 886, Statutes of 1992) requires that officials at each campus compile records about crimes that are committed involving violence, hate violence, theft or destruction of property, illegal drugs, or alcohol intoxication, as well as noncriminal acts of hate violence, and make this information available upon request to any student, prospective student, and employee. The systemwide offices are directed to collect annually this information from the campuses and transmit a report to the Postsecondary Education Commission no later than January 1 of each year, commencing with January 1, 1993. The Commission is directed to submit a report to the Legislature and Governor on July 1, 1993, and every two years thereafter, on the type and number of incidents of hate violence occurring in public colleges and universities.

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Chaptered Legislation

THIS PART of the Legislative Update for October presents a complete summary of 1992 bills that have been signed by the Governor and enacted into law as of October 5, 1992

1. Student fees and financial aid

A. Student fee policy

Assembly Bill 3058 *Subject* Nonimmigrant Aliens Processing Fee
Author Archie-Hudson *Version* Chapter 170, Statutes of 1992

AB 3058 authorizes community college districts to charge nonresident applicants who are both citizens and residents of a foreign country a processing fee that will be deducted from the tuition fee at the time of enrollment

Assembly Bill 3294 *Subject* Student Fee Policy
Author Woodruff *Version* Chapter 536, Statutes of 1992

Existing law requires the Trustees of the California State University to establish long-term policies regarding student fees AB 3294 authorizes CSU campuses to offer various payment options for student fees, including payment by cash, check, money order, credit card or by fee deferment plan Existing law establishes the Governor's Professor of the Year Award to commence in 1992 AB 3294 changes the commencing year to 1993

Senate Bill 766 *Subject* Student Fee Policy
Author None *Version* Chapter 703, Statutes of 1992

As of the several budget "trailer" bills, SB 766 raises statewide fees for community college students to \$10 per unit per semester from January 1, 1993, to January 1, 1995 For the Fall 1992 term, statewide fees remain at \$6 per unit per semester up to a maximum of \$60 per semester Beginning in January 1993, there will be no cap on the maximum fee that community college students must pay

In addition, SB 766 requires the governing board of each community college district to charge a fee of \$50 per semester unit, or the quarter unit equivalent, to each student who previously has been awarded a baccalaureate or graduate degree from any public or private college or

university Exemptions from the payment of this fee will be granted to students who are (1) dislocated workers, (2) displaced homemakers, (3) recipients of AFDC, SSI/SSP, or general assistance, and (4) nonresident students who pay nonresident tuition

Senate Bill 1972

Subject. Student Fee Policy

Author None

Version: Chapter 705, Statutes of 1992

A second budget "trailer" bill, SB 1972 authorizes the California State University to increase student fees for the 1992-93 academic year by 40 percent (\$372), and it also requires that the fees be fixed at the same level for the next two years -- 1993-94 and 1994-95 -- with the amount charged in the 1991-92 academic year to be used as the base fee in setting the 1995-96 fee (Systemwide student fees for the University of California were increased by 24 percent (\$550) for the 1992-93 academic year through action by the Regents in January 1992)

SB 1972 also mandates that the University of California, the California State University, Hastings College of the Law, and the California Maritime Academy charge duplicate-degree tuition to students enrolled in a course of study leading to a degree at the same or lower level than the degree they already hold This duplicate-degree tuition will take effect in January 1993 and sunset effective August 31, 1996 The amount of the duplicate-degree tuition will be set by each governing board at a level not less than the marginal cost per student to the General Fund and not more than nonresident tuition This provision will apply to the University of California only if the Regents choose to adopt it

Senate Bill 2000

Subject: Community College Nonresident Tuition

Author Leslie and Presley

Version. Chapter 1236, Statutes of 1992

Existing law requires community college districts to charge a tuition fee to nonresident students These provisions do not apply to any community college district that borders on another state and has fewer than 500 in average daily attendance SB 2000 authorizes community college districts in California that border other states and that have fewer than 1,500 average daily attendance (ADA) to give students from other states nonresident tuition waivers Community colleges enrolling more than 1,500 ADA but not less than 3,001 ADA and bordering on another state will be authorized to exempt in any fiscal year up to 100 ADA from the mandatory fee requirement for nonresident students

B. Proposed new financial aid programs

Assembly Bill 1844

Subject: Loan Assumption Program for Doctors

Author: Areias

Version. Chapter 940, Statutes of 1992

AB 1844 establishes a student financial aid loan assumption program for applicants who possess a degree in medicine or who are in the final year of residency in a program leading to certification in obstetrics and gynecology, and who have agreed to practice for six consecutive years as a doctor specializing in obstetrics and gynecology with a clientele of whom at least 40 percent are Medi-Cal recipients. The bill requires the Student Aid Commission to administer the program and report annually to the Legislature on its progress. AB 1844 will be implemented only if sufficient private funds are donated to the Minority Health Professions Education Fund. It will become inoperative on June 30, 1996.

Assembly Bill 3449

Subject: Student Financial Aid

Author: Becerra

Version: Chapter 1305, Statutes of 1992

AB 3449 establishes the Health Education and Academic Loan Act and authorizes the Health Manpower Policy Commission to provide assistance for the repayment of any student loan for the medical education of a medical student in an institution of higher education in California. The Director of Statewide Health Planning and Development, upon the recommendation of the Health Manpower Policy Commission, will offer medical students loan repayment grants using specified criteria. The medical students, in order to qualify, will have to be (1) full-time students in accredited California colleges and universities, and (2) California residents. Furthermore, the students will be required to commit to three years of primary care service in a medically underserved, designated shortage area or five years of primary care service in an area that is not designated as a medically underserved area.

Senate Bill 1163

Subject: College Savings Bonds

Author: Hart

Version: Chapter 954, Statutes of 1992

SB 1163 creates a California Savings Bond program that will benefit individuals and families by providing a method of investing or saving to meet the costs of higher education. The bill creates the College Savings Fund and continuously appropriates funds for purposes of the bill. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds will be deposited in the College Savings Fund.

2. Public postsecondary issues

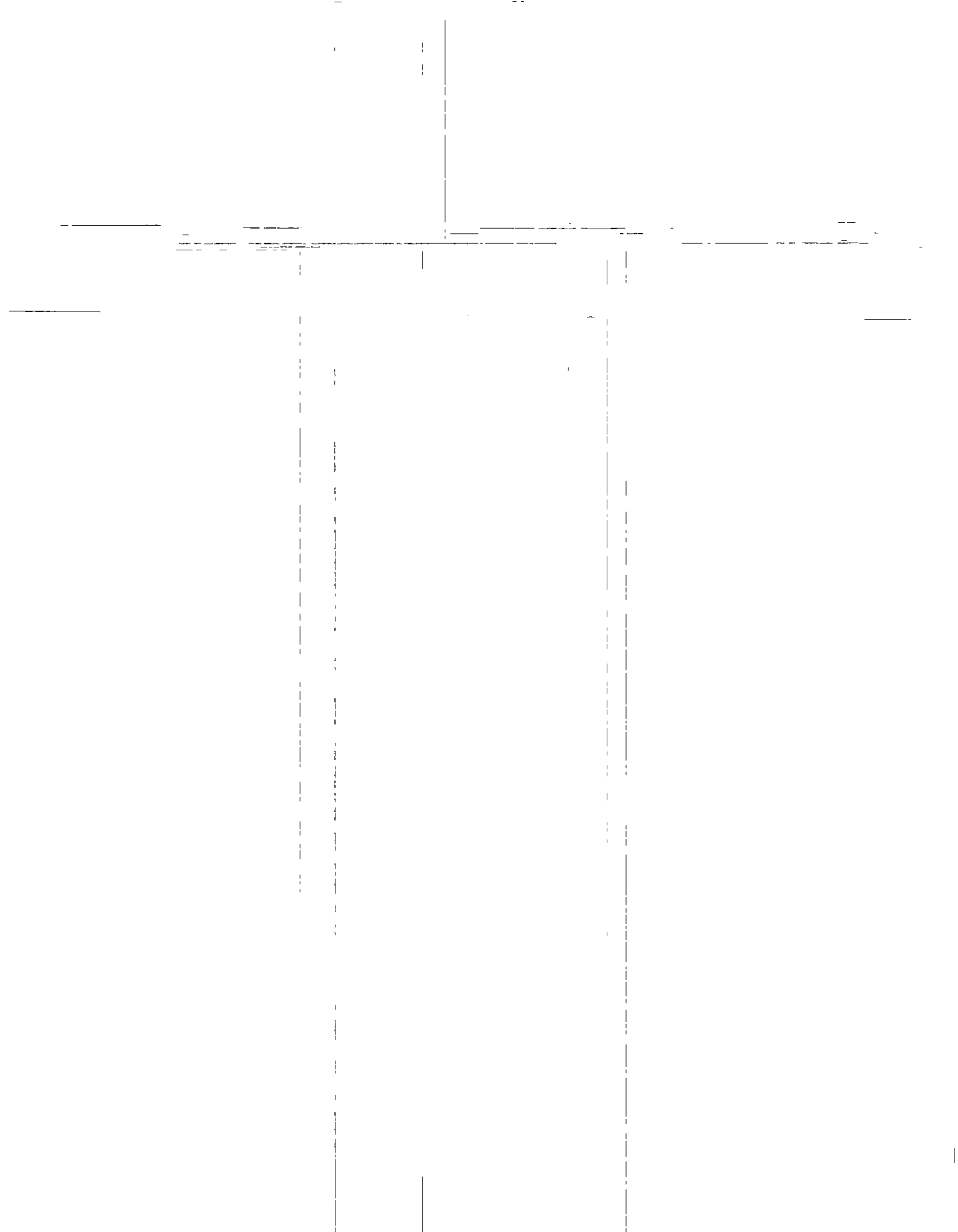
A. Community college issues

Assembly Bill 1910 *Subject:* Disposition of Community College Property

Author: Campbell

Version: Chapter 39, Statutes of 1992

AB 1910 prohibits the governing board of any community college district from making a gift of district real property to any entity that is not established by the district as an auxiliary organization. The bill also prohibits the governing board of any community college district from



which would declare that students have the right to form an organization that is legally independent of the University's and Hastings's governing boards. Since the institutions are legally responsible for student organizations, this provision could expose the University and Hastings to new liabilities."

Assembly Bill 3525

Subject: Cal Grant Program

Author: Polanco

Version: July 29, 1992

AB 3525 would have required that student residency be determined by the institution that the recipient is attending, pursuant to provisions of existing law. Currently the Student Aid Commission determines residency status for Cal Grant applicants separately from the campus determination. As a result, a student may be classified as a resident for purposes of fees and tuition, but as a nonresident for purposes of the Cal Grant program, which will make him/her ineligible for financial aid. This legislation stemmed from the 1990 Bradford decision in which an appellate court ruled that the State statute prohibiting undocumented aliens from establishing residency is constitutional. Under a previous court decision -- the Leticia "A" case -- undocumented aliens are able to establish residency for purposes of paying resident fees at the State University, rather than having to pay nonresident tuition. As a result of the Bradford decision, the California Student Aid Commission determined that it could not legally classify an undocumented alien as a resident -- a requirement to receive a Cal Grant award. Therefore, all undocumented aliens according to the Commission's interpretation are currently ineligible to receive Cal Grant awards.

Veto Message: "Under previously conflicting court decisions, CSU permitted undocumented aliens to establish residency for the purpose of qualifying for resident tuition, whereas UC charged nonresident tuition. On September 8, 1992, a Los Angeles Superior Court ruled that CSU must classify undocumented students as nonresidents. Further, it would be inappropriate in any event to move the function of determining residency as it affects eligibility for state financial aid programs from the Student Aid Commission to the individual institutions."

B. Modifications in existing financial aid programs

Assembly Bill 2649

Subject: Financial Need Analysis

Author: Lee

Version: August 27, 1992

AB 2649 would have made a number of adjustments to current law to conform it to recent changes in federal law made pursuant to the reauthorization of the federal Higher Education Act. This bill would

have also limited the insurance premium that the Student Aid Commission could charge on student loans, prohibit the charging of any fees for applying for state financial aid, and require the establishment of an advisory committee to study the impact of changes to the federal methodology for determining eligibility for financial aid

Veto Message "I am concerned that placing limits on the insurance premium charged student borrowers beyond existing federal limits could diminish the solvency of the Guaranteed Loan Reserve fund. This could, in turn, threaten participation by lenders and the secondary market in California's loan programs, thereby limiting the availability of loans for California students

"Prohibiting the charging of fees for applying for state financial aid could result in large General Fund costs. Although I am supportive of providing students with a free financial aid application, the free application for federal financial aid may not include all the questions needed to administer the Student Aid Commission's financial aid programs. This could result in the Student Aid Commission collecting the additional data at a substantial General Fund cost."

"Finally, I believe that this bill's requirement that the Student Aid Commission convene an advisory committee to consider the impact of changes in the federal methodology for determining eligibility for financial aid is unnecessary. The Student Aid Commission has a standing committee that is already considering this issue."

Senate Bill 1477

Subject California Student Loan Authority

Author Johnston

Version.

SB 1477 would have expanded the authority of the California Student Loan Authority to provide supplemental student loans to middle-income students

Veto Message "While I am supportive of providing additional mechanisms for middle-income students to finance their educations, the recent enactment of the federal 1992 Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act should meet the needs that this bill is intended to address. I would request that the State Treasurer transfer the \$6 million fund balance that was being saved for program operation, in accordance with the Budget Conference Committee guidelines."

2. Public postsecondary issues

A. California State University issues

Assembly Bill 166

Subject: Employer/Employee Relations

Author. O'Connell

Version. March 20, 1991

AB 166 would have provided that organizational security agreements

for employees of the California State University may include the provision that employees shall be required either to join the employee organization or to pay the organization a fair-share service fee. This bill was sponsored by the California Faculty Association. Similar legislation was passed by the Legislature in 1990 and vetoed by the Governor.

Veto Message: "I do not believe that this bill is appropriate. Under current law, the Higher Education Employer-Employee Relations Act sets forth procedures for the scope of representation and collective bargaining. The union is granted exclusive representation of the bargaining unit. There is simply no need to compel employees to pay fees to the union if they do not wish to join.

"Proponents of this legislation point out that this authorization is a matter of equity -- that is, public school employees and state employees are already allowed to negotiate agency shop. However, I do not agree with that existing policy, and in fact, would support legislation for its repeal rather than extend it to other agencies."

Assembly Bill 3061

Subject: Jazz Preservation

Author: Murray

Version: August 20, 1992

AB 3061 would have authorized the Trustees of the California State University to establish the Institute for Preservation of Jazz at the California State University, Long Beach. The purpose of this institute would have been to showcase the historical and cultural role jazz music has played in American society and to serve as a resource for faculty members, researchers, students, and the general public. The Chancellor of the California State University would have appointed an advisory board that would have had the responsibility of recommending goals, objectives, and priorities for the institute.

Veto Message: "Although the bill states that it would be operative only if private funds are available in an amount sufficient to cover the costs relating to the advisory board, it does not speak to the funding for the Institute itself. Further, the bill includes intent language that the Institute be funded by a variety of sources, including federal, state, local, or private sources.

"I do not believe it would be appropriate to provide public funds to an endeavor such as proposed by this bill. However, I would sign similar legislation if it were to be contingent upon all funding being derived from private sources."

B. University of California issues

Assembly Bill 3593

Subject: UC Primary Care Physician Training

Author: Isenberg

Version: June 30, 1992

AB 3593 would have required the University of California, on or before January 1, 1995, to ensure that 50 percent of its actual medical residency positions are primary care residency positions, and that 40 percent of those residencies are actual family practice residencies commencing with the 1995-96 fiscal year. A reduction in the University's General Fund appropriation would be made in any fiscal year in which the University fails to meet that goal. These funds would then have been reallocated for the purpose of increasing the training of primary care physicians, primary care practitioners, nurse midwives, and primary care physicians' assistants in publicly funded medical schools. This bill was sponsored by the California Academy of Family Physicians.

Veto Message "I share the author's commitment to increasing access to primary health care, and believe a greater investment in family practice residencies is necessary to provide needed medical professionals for underserved areas. That is why I proposed additional funding for the Song-Brown Family Physician Training Program. Additionally, it is clear that the state's accelerated movement to managed health care generally is dependent upon a ready supply of family physicians.

"While the University currently allocates 50 percent of its residency positions to primary care, I am advised that the effect of the additional 40 percent practice requirement may, in the short-run, lead to an increase in one primary care speciality at the expense of other specialties. I am concerned that such an outcome could hamper the University's ability to fulfill all of its health-related missions -- training physicians in a variety of specialties, providing tertiary and indigent care, conducting biomedical research, and training future faculty physicians. I believe the University should be provided an opportunity to assess the important issues involved and prepare a plan which can be implemented beginning in fiscal year 1993-94 to significantly enhance the number of family practice residencies in the most effective manner.

"University of California President David Gardner, with the concurrence of President-designate Jack Peltason, has pledged that the University will review the medical education programs in the context of the state's urgent need for primary care and family practice physicians, report back to me and to the Legislature on its findings, and submit by June 1993, a specific implementation plan and timetable for making desirable changes. I am advised the University will assess the need to change the mix of its residency program in the context of demographic changes and changes in the state's health care system, and that the University's medical school deans will consult with the director of our state Department of Health Services, Dr. Molly Joel Coye, and director of our Office of Statewide Health

Planning and Development, Dr David Werdegar

“I am confident that the University, in cooperation with Dr Coye and Dr Weldegar, will prepare and implement a responsible plan for enhancing the residency and training opportunities for family practice physicians through the University’s medical schools so that California’s need for these primary care professionals can be addressed. However, if these efforts fall short of our mutual objective, I would be willing to revisit this issue in legislation.”

Senate Bill 1012

Subject: Organizational Security

Author: Roberti

Version: July 16, 1991

SB 1012 would have permitted a recognized employee organization to enter into an organizational security arrangement with the University of California, agreeing to a fair share provision. A “fair share fee” refers to the fee deducted by the employer from the wages of an employee who does not join or financially support the recognized employee organization. The fair share fee would have been used to defray the costs incurred by the employee organization in fulfilling its duty to represent the employees in the employment relations with the employer.

Veto Message. “I do not believe that this bill is appropriate. Under current law, the Higher Education Employer-Employee Relations Act sets forth procedures for the scope of representation and collective bargaining. The union is granted exclusive representation of the bargaining unit. There is simply no need to compel employees to pay fees to the union if they do not wish to join.

“Proponents of this legislation point out that this authorization is a matter of equity -- that is, public school employees and state employees are already allowed to negotiate agency shop. However, I do not agree with that existing policy, and in fact, would support legislation for its repeal rather than extend it to other agencies.

Assembly Bill 2498

Subject: Graduate Instruction

Author: Polanco

Version: June 26, 1992

AB 2498 would have required the California State University and requested the University of California, in determining the standards and criteria for admission to graduate instruction, to develop procedures designed to establish a diverse student body in graduate programs. This legislation is sponsored by the Latino Issues Forum in San Francisco.

Veto Message. “Both UC and CSU have aggressive outreach efforts including graduate mentor programs, graduate research assistantships, and faculty development programs that provide strong opportunities for diversity. This legislation is therefore unnecessary and imposes reporting requirements which produce a burden with-

Veto Message “I support the goals of this bill and recognize its potential to increase access at UC and CSU as well as providing a savings to the General Fund. However, because of the manner in which this bill has been drafted, it creates a funding entitlement requiring the State to give the community colleges additional funds to pay for admitted UC and CSU freshmen who volunteer to attend community colleges.

“The bill would require the State to pay for freshman volunteers attending the community colleges with funds in addition to those set aside for growth for regular and “over-cap” full-time-equivalent students.

“Furthermore, were funds appropriated for these programs and such funding was shown to be insufficient in any year, the language in AB 3575 would create an entitlement requiring the State to cover the costs of the students’ attendance at the community colleges. While funding for the community colleges has been historically limited to funds provided in the annual Budget Act, this bill could result in the creation of legal deficiencies for the first time for the community colleges.

**3. Private
postsecondary
institutions**

Assembly Bill 3266
Author Farr

Subject: Degree-Granting Schools
Version April 9, 1992

AB 3266 would have required the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education to evaluate the approval procedures and standards of the California Committee of Bar Examiners, and to report to the Legislature on or before January 31, 1993, as to whether it has determined to delegate the oversight of selected private law schools to the California Committee of Bar Examiners. The bill was sponsored by the Monterey College of Law.

Veto Message. “I have no concerns with the provisions of this bill. However, it would inadvertently chapter out provisions of SB 673, Chapter 482, Statutes of 1992. In order to prevent that from happening, I am returning this bill. I would have no objection to signing similar legislation that resolves the chaptering problem.”

Legislative Index

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CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

THE California Postsecondary Education Commission is a citizen board established in 1974 by the Legislature and Governor to coordinate the efforts of California's colleges and universities and to provide independent, non-partisan policy analysis and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature

Members of the Commission

The Commission consists of 17 members. Nine represent the general public, with three each appointed for six-year terms by the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly. Six others represent the major segments of postsecondary education in California. Two student members will be appointed by the Governor.

As of October 1992, the Commissioners representing the general public are

Helen Z Hansen, Long Beach, *Chair*
Henry Der, San Francisco, *Vice Chair*
Mim Andelson, Los Angeles
C. Thomas Dean, Long Beach
Mari-Luci Jaramillo, Emeryville
Lowell J. Paige, El Macero
Tong Soo Chung, Los Angeles
Stephen P. Teale, M.D., Modesto

Representatives of the segments are

Alice J. Gozales, Rocklin, appointed by the Regents of the University of California.

Gertie Thomas, Albany, appointed by the California State Board of Education.

Timothy P. Haidinger, Rancho Santa Fe, appointed by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges.

Ted J. Saenger, San Francisco, appointed by the Trustees of the California State University, and

Harry Wugalter, Ventura, appointed by the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education

Functions of the Commission

The Commission is charged by the Legislature and Governor to "assure the effective utilization of public postsecondary education resources, thereby eliminating waste and unnecessary duplication, and to promote diversity, innovation, and responsiveness to student and societal needs."

To this end, the Commission conducts independent reviews of matters affecting the 2,600 institutions of postsecondary education in California, including community colleges, four-year colleges, universities, and professional and occupational schools.

As an advisory body to the Legislature and Governor, the Commission does not govern or administer any institutions, nor does it approve, authorize, or accredit any of them. Instead, it performs its specific duties of planning, evaluation, and coordination by cooperating with other State agencies and non-governmental groups that perform those other governing, administrative, and assessment functions.

Operation of the Commission

The Commission holds regular meetings throughout the year at which it debates and takes action on staff studies and takes positions on proposed legislation affecting education beyond the high school in California. By law, its meetings are open to the public. Requests to speak at a meeting may be made by writing the Commission in advance or by submitting a request before the start of the meeting.

The Commission's day-to-day work is carried out by its staff in Sacramento, under the guidance of its executive director, Warren H. Fox, Ph.D., who is appointed by the Commission.

The Commission issues some 20 to 30 reports each year on major issues confronting California postsecondary education. Recent reports are listed on the back cover. Further information about the Commission and its publications may be obtained from the Commission offices at 1303 J Street, Fifth Floor, Sacramento, California 95814-2938, telephone (916) 445-7933.



LEGISLATION AFFECTING HIGHER EDUCATION DURING THE SECOND YEAR OF THE 1991-92 SESSION

Commission Report 92-28

ONE of a series of reports published by the California Postsecondary Education Commission as part of its planning and coordinating responsibilities. Single copies may be obtained without charge from the Commission at 1303 J Street, Fifth Floor, Sacramento, California 95814-2938. Recent reports include

- 92-17 *A Framework for Statewide Facilities Planning: Proposals of the California Postsecondary Education Commission to Improve and Refine the Capital Outlay Planning Process in California Higher Education* (August 1992)
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